Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Da

Epping N.A. By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1722.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1798.

For NEW-YORK,

The fine new, fast sailing Sloop
CONCORD,
Stephen Cahoone, *master*;
WILL take freight on very moderate terms; for which, or passage (having elegant accommodations) apply to the master on board, at Clifford's wharf.
march 16. *6t

For Sale,

THE SLOOP
HARRIOT,
NOW lying at Ruffel's Warf—Burthen 77 tons—three years old, built of the best materials and is well found—would answer well for a coaster, as she has excellent accommodations.
For terms apply to
Gurney & Smith.
march 13 §

For Boston,

The Ship
COMMERCE,
Richard Waistcoat, *Master.*
To sail in a few days.
Any freight that may offer, will be taken on very moderate terms, for which, or passage, apply to the Captain, or to
Isaac Harvey, jun.
5, South Water-street.
march 12. §tw

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG
West Indian,
Philadelphia built, live oak and cedar, is coppered, sheathed and bolted, 3 years old, sails remarkably well, carries 15 or 1600 barrels—now lying at South-street wharf, ready to load PETER BLIGHT.
march 6. §1w

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP
DOMINICK TERRY,
JACOB DEHART, *Master,*
Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to
Jesse & Robert Waln.
February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvafs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;
And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Coleothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.
ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.
N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.
Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.
By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*
Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, May 17th, 1797.
Feb. 28, '98—§1m

*** *Those Printers in the several States who published the above advertisement last Spring, are requested to re-publish it one month, and send their accounts to P. L.*

FOR SALE,
By WHARTON & LEWIS,
No. 115 South Front Street.
A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1st and 2d proof Brandy, } entitled to drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.
Feb. 7. eodtf

Virginia Lands.
On Tuesday the 20th inst. will be sold for Cash, by Public Auction, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock in the evening,
THE following bodies of Land in the State of Virginia, viz.
13,600 Acres situate on the waters of Big Steer Creek.
26,998 Acres on the waters of the Little Kenharva and the west fork of the Monongahela.
50,450 Acres on the waters of Buchannon river.
Particular descriptions of the Lands, and an examination of the titles may be had by applying to
Footman & Co. Auctioneers.
March 12. d20m

Will be sold on Wednesday the 21st of March, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, for cash,
AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of William Heysham, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the House No. 107, with the Lot on which it stands, a Stable and other improvements. The house is 20 feet front and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house, and 209 feet deep, with a well of water, and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in compleat repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot, and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys a perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry street. Its central position, and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia.
Robert Heysham, or Francis Bowes Sayre, } Acting Executors.
CONNELLY & Co. *Auct'rs.*
N. B. The house will be open two days previous to the sale, for the inspection of those who wish to purchase. march 7—§t21F

On Tuesday, the 10th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia,
WILL be exposed to public sale, seventeen tracts or parcels of land situated in Point township in the county of Northumberland, and containing in the whole six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four acres and three quarters, with the usual allowance for roads.
Terms of sale, 1-3 of the purchase money on the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months, and 1-3 in six months, in good notes or other approved security.
CONNELLY & Co. *Auct.*
March 9 12w11a d10a

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.
JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19

LANDING,
From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.
John Miller, Jun.
march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
A quantity BENGAL GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Coffaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
British Dry Goods,
ALSO,
Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.
February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnership under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.
INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.
February 19 §tf

Landing
From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,
A few Tons Russia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Russia Sheeting
200 bolts Russia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron
For Sale by
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.
Who have on Hand,
1st and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spanish ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Casks.
Old Claret in Cases
24 hhds. Coffee just arrived
Best Boston Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A small invoice of Rhode-Island Cheese
Spermaciti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boston Sail Duck
Russia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glass Ware.
March 1. d2w

St. Croix Sugars.
26 hogsheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN NIXON & Co.
Feb. 9 1m2w1f

LANDING
From on board the Schooner RANGER, from JACQUEMEL,
230 Bags, containing 30,000 wt. Coffee,
For Sale by
SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 127 Chesnut-street.
Who has remaining on hand 6,000 pieces India NANKEENS, of a superior quality.
March 15. d6t

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS.
Penn-street.
march 12. §

Landing from on board the ship Tennessee, capt. Smith, from Hamburg,
And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,
325 pieces Quadruples Silesias
400 do. Platillas
100 do. Creas
52 do. do. à la Morlaix
100 do. Dowlas
20 do. red striped Arabias
20 do. blue Guingas
100 dozen bordered Handkerchiefs
Eric & Lewis Ballmanz,
23, South Third-street.
ALSO, ON HAND,
A case of printed Muslins and Calicoes
march 12. §8t

Fresh Teas.
Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

To-morrow will be Landed,
From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt. Jones, from Bordeaux,
Claret of superior quality, viz.
MEDOC } Of the vintages of 1790 and 1791.
LATOUR }
ALSO,
WHITE WINE, of the vintage of 1790
FOR SALE BY
PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.
march 7. §

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coffaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Malmu do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniafcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Meck Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.
The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.
Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.
February 8. dtf
Red Clover Seed of the best quality.
MADEIRA WINE,
Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.
Teneriffe Wine,
And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by
John Craig,
No. 12, Dock Street.
march 1 w&stf

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

Canal Lottery----No. II.
WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.
N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
November 15. §

A Great Bargain.
WILL BE SOLD, if applied for immediately, Twenty Thousand Dollars in Bill Credit, upon interest at five per cent. per annum now lodged in the Treasury, and endorsed by the United States, with a promise to "pay the interest annually."
Enquire at the Office of THOMAS McEWEN & Co. march 13—2t.

Wanted to live in the Country,
About five miles from this city, a sober Weekday Man who understands gardening and the management of a few acres of land, and would not object to attend a couple of horses. Such a one may meet with liberal wages by applying at the office of this Gazette.
N. B. None need apply but those of unexceptionable characters.
March 13. dtf

To be Sold,
An elegant Country Seat,
Containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.
The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance stand unrivalled.
N. B. If the above place is not sold before the 20th inst. it will then be rented, for the Summer season only. § march 5.

Wanted,
An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7 §

A Wet Nurse wanted,
A healthy Woman, who can be well recommended. Apply at this Office.
march 12. §

Notice is hereby given,
THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.
JOHN GRAHAM.
march 5 §6w

TO LET,
And may be entered on immediately,
A good dry Store,
Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to
Thomas & Joshua Fisher,
march 1. § No. 5, Dock-street.

Landing this day,
From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,
80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,
FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.
november 9. §

FOR SALE,
The House in
NEXT door but one to the corner of Fifth-street occupied by the subscriber. Its eligible situation is well known—The rooms are spacious and convenient, and finished in a handsome stile—It has a double Kitchen, and excellent Cellars, with an Ice House and rain water Cistern, and there is a Pump of good water near the kitchen door.
For terms apply to
GARRETT COTTRINGER.
march 2. §1w

TO LET,
And possession given the 1st April next,
The House No. 258 High-street,
At present occupied by P. BUTLER, Esq.
Apply to
Edward Shoemaker,
No. 127, High street.
February 24 eod3w

Valuable Property for Sale.
FOR SALE,
THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.
ARCHIBALD McCALL, JUN.
February 24. 2aw6w

Baskenridge—for sale
IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.
There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.
The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.
Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.
To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.
February 2. eodtf

From
Embelli
Portraits
nal paintin
march 15.

Ran away
on the 14th inst.
Thomas M'Guire,
feet 8 inches high, rob
short black hair, remarkable
his temples; he is a forward,
and unprincipled fellow, and decoy
service Jeffry Corbet, about the same
height, but of a milder disposition, and more
der make, short brown hair; their working app
rel was blue cloth over jackets, lined with coarse
brown linen, check and brown linen shirts, grey
yarn stockings, mixed twilled grey cloth trowsers,
and russett leather shoes; they have other cloathing
which altogether gives them the appearance of sea-
faring men, but have been brought up to the farm-
ing business; no doubt will have forged passes and
change their names and apparel as convenient, and
have taken the post road to Philadelphia, I pur-
chased them the last fall of capt. Rollins, in Balti-
more. I will give Fifty Dollars for securing them
so that I get them, and will pay all reasonable
charges if brought home, or if separated, Thirty
Dollars for Thomas, and Twenty for Jeffry.
ARTHUR BRYAN,
Head of Wye, Talbot County—March 7.
march 14 3aw3w

CUSTOM HOUSE,
District of PENNSYLVANIA, *March 6th*, 1797.
THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA, who may have any account or knowledge of the capture or detention of any ship or vessel, cargo, or other property, belonging to citizens of the United States, residing within this district, by or under the authority of foreign nations, since the first day of October, 1792, are particularly requested to give in information thereof, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as soon as may be convenient; specifying the name of the vessel, the captain's name, the number of tons, the estimated value of the vessel, if condemned, the estimated value of her cargo, or other property, whither carried, and by, or under the authority of what nation captured, with such observations as may be thought necessary upon the circumstances of each case, in order that statements thereof may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is required to lay the same before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.
march 7. §10t

LANDING,
AND FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the ship Fair American, James Burke, master, from Aux-Cayes, now lying at Bell's wharf,
CONSISTING OF
Molasses, Coffee, Sugar and Dye Wood,
Apply to
ISAAC HARVEY, jun.

THE Subscriber informs those to whom he is indebted, that a person will attend every day, Sundays excepted, until the 1st of April next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house formerly occupied by him in Chesnut-street, for the purpose of shewing all books, papers and letters regarding his past commercial transactions to such of his creditors as may think proper to attend and examine them.
JAMES GREENLEAF.
march 1. cot1A

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the DELAWARE and SCHUYLKILL CANAL COMPANY, February 17th, 1798,
Resolved, That ten dollars on each share of Stock be called for; and that the Treasurer give public notice thereof agreeable to law.
Extract from the Minutes.
GEORGE WORRALL, *Secretary.*
AGREEABLE to a resolution of the President and Managers of the *Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company*, the Stockholders are hereby required to make a payment of ten dollars on each of their respective shares on or before the 1st of April next, to WM. GOVETT, *Treasurer.*
February 28. 2awtA

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 113, corner of Arch and Front street.
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted,
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto fatty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Fullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea
Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.
Nov. 18 2tawtf

A Garden to be let,
FOR a term of years, situate about a mile from the Court-house, contains about two acres of land, it a high state of cultivation. A large green house, is erected on the premises, about forty feet long, with a lodging room, and seed loft above. A considerable quantity of kitchen articles, very regularly disposed of on the spot.
Enquire at 52, South Second-street.
march 12. eo3t

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.
REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."
Printed by order of the House of Representatives.
December 20. §

ther his hypothetical way
ſubject of thoſe who differ-
opinion, was calculated to
nity? Mr. G. ſaid he differ-
with the gentleman from S.
r. Pinckney). He did not be-
ll the members of that houſe
or of peace. He believed ſome
were in favor of war. He had
his opinion from a variety of decla-
which he had heard in that houſe,
n the variety of meaſures which had
roposed. No gentleman could ſatis-
mind that he was in favor of peace,
he took arms in his hands to go to
r. He believed that there was not only
part of this houſe, but a part of this gov-
ernment, determined on war. He was him-
ſelf for peace; and gentlemen might aſ-
cribe to him what motives they pleaſed. On
the other hand, thoſe in favor of war at all
events, would take the reſponſibility of that
meaſure. If, then, there was a *war motive*
and a *peace motive*, it was in vain to expect
unanimity. He had ſome reaſon for object-
ing to this meaſure under this view. He
conſidered the preſent propoſitions as intend-
ed to afford a defence beyond the limits of
the United States, as a part of that ſyſtem
which had a direct tendency to involve us
in war. It was ſaid this was only the com-
mencement of a ſyſtem, and it was this ſyſ-
tem which gave him moſt alarm.

But it was ſaid, there is great impatience
in the public to know what Congreſs intend
to do. If this be the caſe, this impatience
he ſaid, ought not to be indulged. He did
not wiſh to be hurried into meaſures by any
ſuch ſuggeſtion. He believed if there is an
impatience in the public, it is in favor of
peace, and produced by the fears of war.

Mr. G. aſked whether the houſe had all
the neceſſary information before them. The
gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Rutledge)
informed the houſe that our commiſſioners
had not had an audience. He did not know
the technical meaning of the word *audience*.
He ſuppoſed they had addreſſed themſelves
to the miniſter of foreign affairs; but, per-
haps, after ſome objections as to their pow-
ers, they may not have been received. The
gentleman ſays the letter of our commiſſi-
oners exhibits a lamentable fact. This is
true; but it is not neceſſary to know what
led to it? Ought not the houſe to be in poſ-
ſeſſion of a hiſtory of the proceedings? It
ſurely ought. Suppoſe thoſe commiſſioners
were not poſſeſſed of proper powers, could
it be expected they would be received?—
When the houſe knew the ground upon
which our miniſters had been refuſed, they
would be able to ſpeak upon the ſubject.

He would mention another circumſtance,
in which he, for once, coincided in opinion
with the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, viz.
that the houſe ought to take up this ſubject
without reference to any foreign power, and
merely as it reſpects our commerce. But
had they, he aſked, all the information
which they could wiſh on this ſubject? He
believed not. There were two acts of the
Britiſh parliament which were more alarm-
ing even than the decree of the French di-
rectory. The French had made an attack
upon our neutral rights; that was, howe-
ver, the fear injuſtice to be apprehended was
infinitely greater from the Britiſh ſtatutes,
than from the decree of the directory.

And before he ſat down, he would re-
mark, that though thoſe acts paſſed in July
laſt, and it might be preſumed that our min-
iſter would not be dilatory in tranſmitting
them, ſo that they muſt have been receiv-
ed in Auguſt or September, yet they were
not till lately laid before the houſe, and
that after a propoſition was brought for-
ward to call for them. They have been ſince
referred to the committee of Commerce and
manufactures, and they will not report,
and the chairman has laid a reſolution upon
the table for the purpoſe of producing a re-
port.

Mr. Harper ſaid it was not unuſual for
the gentleman from Virginia to diſplay his
ignorance of facts. If it was, it would ap-
pear wonderful that he ſhould be ignorant
that theſe acts had long ſince been before
the public in the news papers.

Mr. Giles did not ſuppoſe that the gen-
tleman from S. Carolina would get much
from his *polite* method of expreſſing himſelf.
He knew it was uſual for him to ſuppoſe
he had a monopoly of knowledge; but he
did not ſuppoſe his telling an enlightened
aſſembly this, could produce any effect in
his favor. He could only ſay he had not
ſeen theſe acts in any news-paper, though
he was in the habit of ſeeing a great num-
ber of papers. He ſhould be glad to ſee
them there; and he ſhould have ſent them
there for publication, only that he waited
for the committee's report upon them.

Mr. G. concluded by ſaying, he diſdain-
ed what might be ſaid by any one as to his
motives; for they muſt poſſeſs more ingenu-
ity than he to diſcover any intereſt which
he could have ſeparate from the intereſt of
the country, eſpecially as it related to the
landed intereſt of the country.

Mr. S. Smith ſaid, he underſtood it
was the wiſh of the chairman of the com-
mittee for the protection of commerce and
the defence of the country, to call up
the reſolution for completing and equipping
the frigates, and that for the fortifications,
and not the one for the purchaſe of addi-
tional veſſels.

Mr. Sewall ſaid, he ſhould not inſiſt
upon any other, if it ſhould not meet with
the wiſhes of the committee.

Mr. S. Smith was in favor of going in-
to a committee of the whole on the frigates
and the fortifications. He ſuppoſed the
chairman of the committee would be able
to give the neceſſary information with reſ-
pect to the frigates; but with reſpect to
the other matters referred to the ſame com-
mittee, he did not think the houſe had ſuf-
ficient information upon which to act. As
to the two acts of the Britiſh parliament
which had been mentioned, he believed they
would be more injurious to the commerce
and navigation of the United States than
the arrette of the French directory; tho'
perhaps, ſome means might be taken to get
clear of them. He thought it proper that
this ſubject ſhould be before the committee
of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.
As to the publication of theſe acts, he
himſelf had ſeen one of them publiſhed ſo
long ago as laſt Auguſt. Immediately up-
on his coming to congreſs, he propoſed to
have called for them. He made a verbal
call, and they were promiſed, but they were
not received till five or ſix weeks afterwards
in the way which had been ſtated.

Mr. Champlin ſaid there was no differ-
ence of opinion in the committee of com-
merce and manufactures, as to theſe acts
being in ſtrict conformity to the treaty;
the only difference was with reſpect to re-
porting a remedy to the evils ariſing from
them.

The Speaker complained that gentle-
men did not confine themſelves to the queſ-
tion. What was the opinion of the com-
mittee of commerce and manufactures with
reſpect to the Britiſh acts had nothing to do
with the preſent queſtion.

Mr. J. Parker thought the houſe ought
to go into a committee of the whole on the
ſtate of the union, in order to take up the
reſolution with reſpect to the frigates. In
the preſent critical ſtate of our country, he
thought it was neceſſary they ſhould be fin-
iſhed, in order to defend our commerce a-
gainſt the pirates of one nation as well as
thoſe of another; for he wiſhed to oppoſe
the unjuſt attacks of all. Officers, he ſaid,
were appointed for the frigates, and they
were in a ſtate of readineſs. The one at
Baltimore is ready to bend her ſails, and
might be got into the ocean in four or five
weeks. He hoped, therefore, the houſe
would go into this buſineſs; though the o-
ther ſubjects, he thought, would be beſt de-
ferred until the houſe had further informa-
tion.

Mr. Harper had not the leaſt objection
to going into a committee of the whole, for
the purpoſe of voting a ſum of money for
completing and equipping the frigates. It
was to any new meaſures which might be
neceſſary with reſpect to a foreign nation,
that he alluded; and though he felt prepar-
ed to go into any of the meaſures propoſed,
and much ſtronger ones, yet he ſaw there
were gentlemen who wiſhed to have farther
information before they acted. And when
they had the hiſtory of the buſineſs before
them, they would, probably, be convinced
of the propriety of joining to carry into effect
the meaſures propoſed. If a few votes could
be gained by this delay, he was deſirous of
obtaining them, and he believed the houſe
would arrive at the end of the buſineſs as
ſoon as if they now to go into it. Mr. H.
juſtified the executive againſt the charge of
delay in not communicating the Britiſh acts
and ſaid they were well known to the mer-
chants of the country, as their correſpon-
dents in England took care to give them ev-
ery intereſting information.

With reſpect to the queſtion of war or
peace, he would ſtate his opinion. The
gentleman from Virginia had ſaid that he
did not believe his call to himſelf, he had
ſeveral times acknowledged, that if gentle-
men meant by peace, that we ſhould ſub-
mit to the inſults of a foreign power, he
was not for peace, though he wiſhed to pre-
ſerve it, and would do all he could to pre-
ſerve it, if we could obtain redreſs for our
grievances. But if nothing was left to us,
but either to ſubmit, or go to war, he cer-
tainly would be for going to war. He be-
lieved that this was the ſentiment of the A-
merican people, which would be re-echoed
from all parts of the Union. He believed
that ſtate of things was arrived, when this
country muſt either *ſubmit*, or *reſiſt*. He
was willing, however, that a delay ſhould
take place for the communication which
might be expected from the Preſident.

Mr. Livingston ſaid, until this mo-
ment, he had determined to give his vote in
favor of going into a committee on the ſtate
of the Union, for the purpoſe of voting a
ſum to equip and man the frigates, believing
that that meaſure would have no relation to
any foreign nation; but when he heard
gentlemen ſay they were prepared for *war*,
and that the period *was arrived* for it, he
dreaded to put arms in their hands, leſt they
ſhould be made an ill uſe of. If from a
knowledge of the late diſpatches the gen-
tleman laſt up is convinced that all negocia-
tion will be ineffectual [Mr. Harper ſaid he
had no other knowledge than other gentle-
men on this ſubject] and that a declaration
of war muſt take place; with ſuch impreſ-
ſions, he wiſhed to keep back arms. For
ſince theſe ſentiments were avowed on this
floor, how did he know but the executive
might concur in the opinion. [The ſpeak-
er ſaid it was not in order to allude to the
opinion of the executive.] He believed if
theſe means of offence or defence were put
in the hands of the executive, that, provi-
ded he concurred in opinion with theſe gen-
tlemen, they would be employed in bring-
ing the country into a war, as they think
the only means of preſerving the honor and
ſafety of the nation, lies in war. Know-
ing this, and wiſhing for peace, would it
not be inſanity, to put arms into their hands?
He believed it would, and he could not in
his conſcience do it.

Mr. Otis was ready to declare his opini-
on, that in the preſent ſituation of this coun-
try, this houſe ought daily to reſolve itſelf
into a committee of the whole on the ſtate
of the Union, whether they were likely to
adopt any particular reſolution, or not.—
Surrounded as we are by danger, agitated
by alarm, inſulted abroad, and divided at
home, the houſe ought conſtantly to ſhew
to the people that the anxious cares with
which they are at this time oppreſſed, reſt
alſo upon the minds of the members of that
houſe, and that they are deſirous of enqui-
ring with conſtant ſolicitude whether they
could, or could not, do any thing to ſerve
their country. Yet, notwithſtanding this
perilous, unprovided ſtate of the nation, he
was ſorry to find gentlemen ſtudious to avoid
all meaſures upon which the peace, the li-
berty and the happineſs of the country de-
pend.

With reſpect to the gentleman from Vir-
ginia. To thoſe who recollected the aſpe-
rity with which he generally choſe to expreſs
his opinions; to thoſe who remember the
temper which he diſcovered the laſt ſeſſion,
it would not be a ſubject of ſurprize that he
ſhould have diſcharged for the firſt time
thoſe *phials of wrath* which he has been en-
gaged in filling from that time to the pre-
ſent, in a bold, ungraceful, and in his opi-
nion, diſgraceful aſſertion, that not only
gentlemen in that houſe, but the Executive
of the United States, were deſirous of war.
The attack was unkind, cruel and outra-
geous.

The gentleman had proceeded to remark,
that he generally differed from him in opini-
on. Mr. O. ſaid that to proclaim this
fact wrs to do him honour—and that in the
ſame proportion that his political ſentiments
approached to thoſe of that gentleman,
they would approximate a vortex of prejudi-
ces and errors, and recede from thoſe which
he had been taught to conſider moſt nearly
connected with the happineſs of his coun-
try—and that whatever perſonal reſpect they
might entertain for each other, he hoped
they ſhould continue to differ upon political
topics.

The gentleman had blamed him for im-
puting ſentiments to him which he after-
wards acknowledged. They were, that gen-
tlemen were anxious to find motives of de-
lay againſt providing the means of protect-
ing our commerce. This he had avowed,
by ſaying he was in favour of defending the
country by land, but not by ſea. But,
ſaid Mr. O. *we can defend ourſelves, by ſea;*
and the people of America will defend themſelves
by ſea, as well as by land; and when decla-
rations are made which are calculated to
palſy the efforts of the people, they ought
to be repelled. And if that gentleman, or
ſome others, were determined not to take
meaſures for the defence of our commerce,
he hoped there would be found a large ma-
jority in that houſe who would do it. He
would himſelf ſooner loſe his right hand
than it ſhould not be done; indeed, if gen-
tlemen ſhould decide that commerce ſhould
not be protected, the country would not
long be worth the pains of defence; it would
become *diſunited*, and there would be an end
of its proſperity.

If the gentleman from Virginia wiſhed
him to declare whom he thought in favor
of war, and whoſe meaſures led to it, he
would ſay it was thoſe who conſtantly im-
peached the Executive authority; who ut-
tered ſentiments which had a tendency to
diſpirit the people, and lead them to believe
they could not be defended, and that com-
merce was not worthy of protection. Theſe
meaſures, he ſaid, led to war—not to fo-
reign war—but to civil war; *a war of friend*
againſt friend, and ſtate againſt ſtate!

Mr. O. thought it extremely improper,
at this time, to introduce any thing relative
to the future operation of the two acts of
the Britiſh parliament, which were referred
to a different committee, and of courſe
would come under a ſeparate conſideration.
What was the object of this alluſion? It
was intended to ſhew that we had as much
cauſe of complaint againſt one country, as
againſt another, and that therefore we ought
to ſit down patiently under the outrages of
all; that we ſhould tamely ſuffer ourſelves
to be divided and parcelled out, and become
the humble ſlaves of a foreign power. Be-
fore this would be ſuffered, he truſted the
ſpirit of the people of America which had
heretofore been diſplayed would be called
out in defence of their injured country.

In regard to what had fallen from the
gentleman from New-York (Mr. Livingſton)
Mr. O. had a reſpect for his private chara-
cter, and hoped he would ſee the impropri-
ety of changing his mind even admitting
that one gentleman had ſaid, the criſis had
arrived when it was neceſſary to ſubmit or
go to war, this opinion could be no reaſon
for voting againſt his former opinion. In-
deed, he believed, his friend from South
Carolina was miſrepreſented. He underſtood
the ſentiment to be that which every Ame-
rican ought to repeat, "that when the cri-
ſis arrived rather than ſacrifice the Liberty
and Independence of this country, we ought
to go to war." He hoped, therefore, the
houſe would go into a committee of the
whole without delay.

Mr. Giles ſaid, the gentleman laſt up
had ſaid ſome things in relation to him,
which he found it neceſſary to notice, and
for which he did expect he would have been
called to order. He had charged him with
uſing *diſgraceful expreſſions*. This was a
charge which neither that gentleman nor a-
ny other dare make in any other place. [*A*
loud call to order.]

The Speaker declared it in vain that he
endeavoured to confine gentlemen to order.
Almoſt every member who had ſpoken had
tranſgreſſed in this reſpect.

Mr. Dana obſerved, that the gentleman
from Virginia had objected to go into a com-
mittee of the whole, becauſe the two acts
of the Britiſh Parliament were not before
that committee, and referred to what had
taken place in another committee. [The
Speaker obſerved, that every thing which
had been ſaid in relation to theſe acts, with
reſpect to the opinion of another committee,
was out of order.] Mr. D. added that he
had ſeen theſe acts publiſhed before he came
to Congreſs this ſeſſion, and he thought it
extraordinary that any gentleman ſhould
wait for the opinion of a committee upon a
ſubject before he formed his own. Mr. D.
ſaid, the queſtion was not, whether the
houſe would adopt any of the reſolutions,
but whether they would agree to diſcuſs
them.

Mr. Kittera ſaid, the houſe had already
ſpent half the day in debating whether they
would go into a committee of the whole,
and he hoped farther time would not be
ſpent on this ſubject. He thought the beſt
way of avoiding war was to be prepared
for it. He wiſhed, therefore, to enter u-
pon the buſineſs, and proceed with it.

Mr. Gallatin did not believe too much time
could be ſpent upon this queſtion, if it was tho't
to lead to war meaſures. The variety of ſub-
jects which had been referred to this commit-
tee of the whole, had given riſe to
a number of obſervations on theſe different ſub-
jects. The chairman of the committee for the
protection of commerce and defence of the coun-
try, had declared, that out of theſe ſubjects, he
only meant to call up what related to the equip-
ping the frigates, to the eſtabliſhment of a foun-
dary, and to the purchaſe of a number of veſſels
in aid of the frigates.

Excluſively of theſe, there were other ſubjects
referred to the ſame committee of the whole;
one of them relates to our fortifications, anoth-
er to the eſtabliſhment of a commiſſioner of
marine, and another to the arming of mer-
chants' veſſels. He conſidered ſome of theſe
ſubjects as unconnected with our relation to any
foreign nation, ſo far as it relates to any change
which may have taken place ſince the laſt ſeſſion;
but with reſpect to any propoſition which was
rejected at the laſt ſeſſion, or any new propoſi-
tion which may have been produced on the
ground of a change of our ſituation, he was not
ready at preſent to act upon it. And it would
be recollected, that not only the arming of mer-
chants' veſſels, but the propoſition for the pur-
chaſing of veſſels, was rejected at the laſt ſeſſion.

Mr. G. agreed that a change of our ſituation,
had in a certain degree, taken place ſince the
laſt ſeſſion; he agreed this change was of im-
portance; it conſiſted in the intelligence receiv-
ed from our envoys extraordinary that they had
not been officially received by the government
of France, though they had remained in that
country about three months. The queſtion
was, whether that intimation in itſelf is ſuffi-
cient to induce congreſs to adopt new meaſ-
ures, or to take up ſuch as were rejected at the
laſt ſeſſion. To him there was not ſufficient
reaſon for this purpoſe; becauſe he expected
farther information upon this ſubject; and un-
leſs the houſe knew, not only that our miniſters
had not been received, but why they had not
been received, and whether it was from the want
of powers, or any circumſtances not known to
us, it was difficult to ſay what meaſures ought
to be taken.

Another reaſon was, though our miniſters
themſelves inform the executive that they have
not been received, nor have any hopes of it, or
that the object of their miſſion will be accom-
pliſhed, they ſtill remain in Paris; and ſo long
as they remain there, however feeble their
hope, they have ſome hope of being received, or
they would leave the place, as it muſt be unpla-
ſant to them to ſacrifice their feelings by remain-
ing there any longer than the occaſion requires.
So long as we had not information that they
had left the country, he did not think any new
meaſures ought to be gone into, or meaſures
which, in their tendency, muſt lead to war.—
When he ſaid this, he did not mean to ſay any
thing againſt taking meaſures of ſelf-defence,
We ought to take every meaſure of this kind;
but, unfortunately, however eaſy this was to be
done on land, it could not be carried to ſea,
without danger of war. Such is the nature of
ſelf-defence at ſea, that if it be carried out of
our own juriſdiction, it is intimately connected
with offenſive operations.

Thus with reſpect to arming of merchantmen,
by putting arms into the hands of individuals,
it might lead to war, whilſt they were intend-
ed only for ſelf-defence againſt attacks. In-
deed, ſuch is the law of nations with reſpect to
ſearching of veſſels, that it is difficult to diſtin-
guiſh between lawful and unlawful ſearches.—
Other gentlemen who believe it poſſible to guard
againſt danger, and who wish for a defence
at ſea, not only wiſh the meaſure now to be a-
dopted, but they did not wiſh it at a former
ſeſſion. The ſame reaſon, however, which led
the houſe to reject this meaſure heretofore would
lead them to oppoſe taking it up at this time.

It remained to be conſidered whether it would
be proper to go into a committee on thoſe meaſ-
ures which were agreed to at the laſt ſeſſion;
but which now required further appropriations.
There were two ſuch meaſures, viz. the frigates
and fortifications. With reſpect to the fortifi-
cations, he was always willing to appropriate as
much as was neceſſary for this object. No dif-
ference ever took place on this ſubject, except as
to the amount appropriated. He ſhould, there-
fore, have no objection to this meaſure; but it
was not neceſſary to be gone into at preſent; it
would do to be conſidered any time during this
ſeſſion, as there remains a balance of 90,000
dollars unexpended of the laſt appropriation.

The only meaſure which ſeems neceſſary to
be gone into at preſent is the frigates. The
objection made to this meaſure had been, that
the executive might employ the frigates in an
improper manner. This apprehenſion he ſup-
poſed to be grounded upon the firſt ſection of
the act of laſt ſeſſion, which gives the preſident
the right of employing them, without reſtriction.
If it was their opinion that the preſident would
employ the frigates in a manner dangerous to
the peace of the country, it would be a good ar-
gument againſt appropriating the money; and
it would be within the recollection of members,
that the ſenſe of the houſe was twice taken in
favour of reſtricting the uſe of the frigates; but,
for fear of loſing the bill, this point was given
up. Though, however, he was at that time a-
gainſt the preſident's having a diſcretion to uſe
the frigates as he pleaſed, he was not now afraid
of their being employed improperly. He had
always oppoſed the building of the frigates in
every ſtage, becauſe he thought the expence at-
tending them, would be greater than the advan-
tage to be derived from them; but he did not
wiſh now to oppoſe the motion for going into a
committee on this ſubject.

With reſpect to the queſtion of war, Mr. G.
did not believe any gentleman could wiſh for it
as an abſtract good. He believed every one
thought it an evil; but he believed there were
gentlemen in the houſe who would be willing to
go to war, for cauſes which others did not think
juſtifiable. He did not know, indeed, but when
they came to go into the ſubject that they might
all agree; but he believed this was the diſtinc-
ion to be drawn betwixt the different opinions
of different gentlemen.

Two other reaſons might perhaps be alledged
why the houſe ſhould not go into committee on
this ſubject; the one was, becauſe the ſubject
had been poſtponed for an enquiry into the ſub-
ject of former expences, and the committee of
enquiry have not reported. For his own part
he believed there had been much extravagance
in the expenditure; but as no report had been
made, and as it could not be ſoon expected, he
believed thoſe gentlemen who wiſhed to ſee the
frigates equipped had better proceed in the bu-
ſineſs without this report. The other reaſon
was, that he thought the houſe had not ſufficient
information relative to the pay and ſubſiſtence of
the navy. When the account was formerly
laid before the houſe, the rations were charged
20 cents, they were now charged 28 cents, and
it was well known that there had been no ad-
vance in the price of proviſions to warrant the
addition. And though he had been unſucceſ-
ful in his attempts to prevent the building of the

frigates, since they were built, and must go into service, he should wish to keep down the expence as much as he could with propriety do it. H had therefore no objection to go into a committee on the resolution for completing and equipping the frigates, though he should at present be opposed to do so with respect to that of providing for the pay of the crew, as he wished for further information on the subject, and as there was yet 90,000 dollars of the former appropriation unexpended.

Mr. SEWALL said, when he first proposed to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, he suggested that his principal object was to provide for the completing and equipping the frigates, and he thought it was sufficient, according to the rules of the house, to mention one object, as a reason for going into a committee on the state of the union. He thought this debate, had, therefore, been of a very unusual nature.

Mr. NICHOLAS had no objection to go into a committee of the whole, to take up the subject of the frigates. His objection was to the going into other measures which had been suggested by the chairman when he made his motion; such as purchasing vessels, &c.

The question for going into a committee of the whole was put and carried, there being 64 voses for it, when the resolutions for completing, equipping and manning the frigates, and that for the pay of the crews, &c. were agreed to, as stated in yesterday's paper.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 16.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated January 25, 1798 – Received via Bourdeaux.

"On the evening of the 3d inst. Talleyrand gave a splendid ball to Madame and Gen. Buonaparte—There were upwards of 400 persons present. Mr. Gerry and his Secretary, Mr. Skipwith, Mr. Codman and Mr. Middleton, were the only Americans invited. Mr. Gerry at first declined the invitation, as his brother Commissioners were not invited; however, from political motives he was afterwards induced to go. All the members of the Directory were invited, and attended, except Merlin and Rewbell."

Capt. West, from Bourdeaux, relates that the commandant of Bourdeaux informed him there were TWO PIRATES in the BAY of BISCAY, under colours bearing a harp. They are lugger rigged, and have taken several vessels, but it was not understood they had committed any murders. A frigate was preparing at Rochfort to go in quest of them.

BALTIMORE, March 15.

We were not altogether accurate in our article yesterday, respecting our ministers at Paris: It is Mr. Gerry who remains, and Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall who return. Mr. Gerry, although not formally acknowledged as minister, is well received at all the ministerial clubs.

Interesting Miscellaneous articles, translated from the latest French papers.

An article from Geneva, of the 2d January, mentions, that from the scarcity of provisions, the general distress of the inhabitants and their devotion to the French cause the government will be forced to renounce its independence, and throw itself into the arms of France.

The Pacha of Oglee, under date of Augsburg, January 7, is stated to be at the head of 100,000 men in rebellion against the Ottoman government. He had laid siege against Sistowe, and another division of his army was within 4 leagues of Belgrade, which was in a perilous situation. The Greek and Arminian merchants had fled into Hungary for safety. The Pacha promises liberty and equality to those districts that join his standard. A Vienna article of January 1, says, that Belgrade was forced to submit to the rebels by capitulation. The Emperor in consequence of the troubles daily increasing in Turkey, had sent 12,000 men to the frontiers of Walachia and Servia, to reinforce the troops already there.

An insurrection has taken place in Corfica, but an important victory had been obtained over the rebels.

A Paris paper of January 19, says, that Joseph Buonaparte (ambassador at Rome) and family, had left Florence the 5th Jan. on their return to Paris—that the Cisalpine army was in full march thither—and that the division of general Serrurier was following them.

Translated for the Federal Gazette,

From Paris and Bourdeaux papers, received by the Theresa, captain Boyle.

VIENNA, December 31.

The garrison of this city is to be augmented to the number of 24,000 men.

HAMBURG, January 1.

They write from Berlin, of December 26. "That the cession of Mentz and Ehrenbreitstein, which happened a few days before, had caused great surprise there. We expected that the left of the Rhine would be ceded to France, but we hoped that the cession of fortresses would have been negociated at Rastadt and not concluded at Campo Formio. This circumstance, more than ever, has caused apprehensions in our cabinet, of the views of Austria, upon Bavaria. While they profess to maintain the integrity of the empire, they all acknowledge the necessity of adopting the principle of secularization, to indemnify the princes on this side of the Rhine, for the loss of their possessions beyond that river; but they protest that the secularization is not adopted to favor the ambitious projects of the great powers; and we are assured that the ministers of Prussia at Vienna and Rastadt, have orders to conduct themselves on those principles. The great changes that are like to take place in Germany, are publickly spoken of here, and particularly the cession of Hanover to Prussia, provided the king does not oppose the views of Austria. The prince of Reuss has communicated to the minister of Prussia the treaty of Campo-Formio but not its secret articles."

BERLIN, January 5.

The king has softened the rigor of the law in favor of a great number of Polish gentlemen in South Prussia. Impatient of the yoke which the fate of battle imposed upon them, they were imprisoned in the fortresses: the king has freely pardoned many of them, and shortened the term of imprisonment of the rest.

RASTADT, January 6.

The baron Albini, the directoral minister of Mentz, informed the deputation of the emperor, at the last sitting, of the military capitulation of Mentz, concluded at Wisbaden, the 28th December, between citizen Hatry, general in chief of the French army and the colonels Breitenbach and Jaster, charged with the powers of general de Ruet commander of the troops of Mentz. Also that they had signed on the 29th, a civil capitulation, the most remarkable article of which is, That the inhabitants of the city and territory of Mentz, absent as well as present, shall be protected and maintained in their possession, their property and the rights depending thereon.

The deputation of the empiae continues its sitting, but does not appear to be occupied on matters of great importance. The day before yesterday the duke of Deux Ponts, and the hereditary prince of Baden, arrived here; and after having dined with count de Goetz, (Prussian minister) returned to Carlsruhe.

MENTZ, January 8.

The tree of liberty was planted here yesterday, under a discharge of the artillery of the place. The city will be illuminated this this evening, as a testimony of joy at the entrance of the French. This event appears to cause in this place, universal joy. Those who have different sentiments endeavor to disguise them; the wise resign them, the timid conceal them.

BASLE, January 9.

Citizen Mengaud has received an arrette from the executive directory of France, dated 6th inst. ordering him officially to communicate it without delay, to the regency of the canton of Bern, to know the truth respecting the order for the marching of their troops against the French; and whether they had arrested the deputies of those communes that had refused to take arms against the French republic, and that citizen Mengaud was directed to require a prompt and catagorical answer to the note he should transmit on that subject. that the answer may be given to the directory by the return of the extraordinary courier that brought the decree.

January 12.

Citizen Mengaud, after receiving orders from the directory, left this place for Arrau, near the diet, where he is to maintain the interests of the *grand nation*. The symbol of liberty, as well as the tricolored flag, is placed before the house which he occupies. which is not equally agreeable to all those who see it.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The news from Ireland continue to be very afflicting. A message has been sent to the lord lieutenant by the duke of Portland.

A letter from Dublin of the 6th January says, that within a fortnight past, the want of labor has forced 117 blacksmiths, 80 shoemakers and a great number of other mechanics to embark for America.

PARIS, Jan. 19.

Kleber commands one of the divisions of the army of England, Bernadotte having gone ambassador to Vienna.

The last advices from Petersburg mention the displeasure occasioned there by the secrecy of the court of Vienna, in communicating the treaty of Campo Formio, as published in the public papers, without the secret articles; and that the former court, in consequence, began to lean more and more towards Prussia.

The minister of Sweden at Berlin, has taken steps to engage the king to interest in favor of M. de Ferseu, that he may be ultimately received at Rastadt, being a minister from a court which guaranteed the treaty of Westphalia. He was answered that they would willingly comply with the desire of the court of Sweden, but they were much afraid that M. Ferseu was a person disagreeable to the directory.

ROUEN, January 2.

We can now announce the certainty of the arrest of chevalier d'Aranjo, the Portuguese ambador, who remained at Paris after the order for his departure, given him in consequence of his court having refused to ratify the treaty which had been concluded between its plenipotentiary and the French republic.

Aranjo was sent to the temple, and seals placed upon his papers. It appears that this ambassador, who was formerly viewed in a favorable light, has been the dupe of Wiscovich, a well known intriguer, now in arrest. This Wiscovich always used to pay great court to foreign envoys, from whom he drew large sums of money, by making them believe, that he could warp certain members of the government. M. d'Aranjo deceived and abused by this fellow, it is said wrote home, that with a million more he could obtain from certain directors, advantageous conditions for the treaty of peace with Portugal. The affair of M. Quirini is somewhat similar, except that the letter does not merit as much indulgence as M. d' Aranjo, to whose principles and morality we cannot but do justice. However, it is an unhappy circumstance it is discovered that M. Wiscovich, who was extremely intimate with several representatives of the people, did not confine himself to matters of this kind only, but was also concerned in the royalist conspiracies. He is strongly suspected to be an agent of Pitt.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *March 17.*

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated January 25.

"Inclosed is a law just passed—I leave you to judge its effects—the preamble gives room to believe it is meant principally against the Americans, and is an invective and reproach against them. Many think the Danes, Swedes and Prussians are engaged to consent to the measure on certain conditions, and its effects will only operate against the Americans"

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Jan. 9.

"Our coast is much infested by French privateers; within these two days, two 20 gun ships and five brigs have been captured and brought in by Lord St Vincents squadron.

"The King Fisher, brigantine, engaged a French ship three hours and a half, took and brought her in. The King Fisher carries sixteen 9 pounders and had one man wounded. The French ship carried twenty 12 pounders and 8 cohorns—several killed and wounded."

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated March 8.

LOSSES,

At Mr. Taylor's Insurance Office in Boston—from 1st January, 1796, to 1st of January 1798.

British,	36,638
French,	191,342
Spanish,	6,500
Powers of the east Barbary	13,425
Dollars	247,905

Insurance is made at Mr. Brooks's office to a much greater amount than at this; the losses I suppose bear the same proportions.

The above losses are exclusive of those where no insurance (it must be considerable) had been made.

Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, dated 17th February, 1798.

"The whole of the British ports in this island, is in great confusion, owing to the brigands attacking P. au Prince and Jeremie; the former they nearly carried—they have got possession of the watering place about 3 miles from the town—A number of vessels have sailed from this to bring away the inhabitants, as they mean to evacuate it.

"The troops will be sent down to Jeremie, which place they mean to keep possession of as long as possible; but from present appearances, I do not conceive they will hold it 3 months longer."

DEPARTMENT of STATE, *16th March*, 1798.

MR. FENNO,

I enclose for publication copies of a letter from the Minister of the United States in London to the Secretary of State, and of the letter therein referred to, relative to attempts, which are contemplated, to introduce false dollars into circulation in the United States.

Your obt. servt.

JACOB WAGNER,
Chief Clk. of the Dep. of State.

"*London, December* 18, 1798.

"Dear Sir,

"In order that the public may be protected against the frauds about to be practised upon them, I take the liberty to send you annexed the copy of a letter that I have lately received from Mr Colquhoun, an enlightened and vigilant magistrate of this city. I shall dispatch copies to the principal ports of our country, and hope that they may arrive in season to put the Custom-house officers, and others, upon their guard.

With perfect respect,
I have the honor to be,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient and faithful servant,
RUFUS KING.

The Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c."

(COPY.)

"*Charles Square*, 14 *December*, 1797.

"Sir,

"Having reason to suspect, since the circulation of dollars has been stopped, that some of the miscreants, both here and at Birmingham, who were concerned extensively in the coinage of false dollars, have found means to send quantities to America, for the purpose of perpetuating the same species of villainy, which has been but too successfully practised in this country,—I feel it to be my duty as a magistrate, to apprize you of this circumstance, that if you conceive it necessary, you may put the Executive Government of the United States upon its guard against these nefarious designs to cheat and defraud the innocent and unwary, and to furnish the means of detecting the nefarious agents who may be engaged in this traffic, which I suspect will be principally confined to the large trading towns.

"The dollars which are, or may be, fabricated for this particular purpose, will be *without* the Tower, or King's mark, *or Head*. They are made of copper, and generally covered with a thin plate of silver, and the workmanship and imitation is very perfect. They are generally discovered by ringing one against another, or by boring with any sharp pointed instrument, which last operation discovers the copper at once. If you have any desire to transmit a specimen of this false coinage, I will with pleasure send you one.

I have the honor to be, with respect and esteem,
Sir,
Your most obedt. and most faithful humble Servt.
R. COLQUHOUN.

His Excellency Rufus King, Esq. &c &c."

We are happy to learn that a subscription is opened at the Coffee-House for the relief and benefit of the passengers rescued from death, when the ship Fame foundered.

There are twenty passengers chiefly mechanics, artists and their families, who by this unfortunate event have lost all with which they could have supported themselves in a strange country until they could get employment.

The situation of these unfortunate people is truly distressing, and it is sincerely hoped will attract the attention of the different benevolent societies of this city, and of the humane and charitable in general.

They speak highly of the humane and kind treatment they received from captain Macey, their deliverer, whilst on board his vessel

Among the passengers of the Fame who were bro't in here by captain Macey, is a lad of 14 or 15 years of age, who has lost property worth 1500 pound sterling, not insured.

And a Quaker lady of about 70, who on being landed a-shore on Chesnut-street wharf, threw herself on the ground and returned thanks to Providence for her happy preservation.

An elegant Engraving, 20 by 26 inches, executed by Savage, from an original picture, painted by himself, is just published. The Print represents General Washington and his Lady (in a capital likenesses) sitting at a table on which lies a plan of the Federal City. A perspective view of the river Potowmac and of Mount Vernon, forms a agreeable and appropriate embellishment in the picture. The whole is executed in a style evincive of the rapid progress of an elegant art, which has hitherto been in a very rude state in this country.

It is observable that those villains who are fortunate enough to cheat the gallows, and thus escape the just punishment of their crimes in the old world, by flying to the new, instead of being wrought upon to penitence and an inoffensive course of life, become, and ever after continue, the most refractory and incorrigible disturbers of the public peace; and thus shew that they are enemies to all government whatever, and plainly prove that justice has not had its due.

A reprobate of this class is at present in the employ of an infamous printer, and through the channel of his impure and scandalous Gazette, is following his European occupation, that of abusing, in the foulest language, every person of honor in public life, especially those whom the people of this country have distinguished by the highest testimonies of their confidence.

Callender, since he has taken the superintendance of the Aurora, has transformed it into an advertiser of his vile and abominable trash, which he calls the History of the United States.

From Porcupine's Gazette.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that Levi Hollingsworth never did previous to the election, endeavour to intimidate me to vote for Benjamin R. Morgan, by threatening to turn me out of his house, or by threats of any kind, that the conversation which took place between him and me, was after the poll was closed; that I do not think he deserves the epithet of an overbearing, unprincipled landlord, having lived seven years in his house, and having always experienced conduct from him, that was kind and generous.

ANDREW BURKHARD.

Philadelphia. March 10, 1798.

Mr. BACHE,

That a publication in your paper of this morning, without signature, contains one among the numerous lies that have disgraced its sheets, and you as its editor, the preceding certificate evinces so obviously as to require no comment. TRUTH.

A copy of the above certificate, and the observation signed truth, were left at Mr. Bache's on Saturday, with a request that he would publish them, and that he would inform the name of the person who he positively asserts, voted contrary to his opinion, lest he should be deprived of the means of support.

The writer of this called again on Mr. Bache to-day, to learn the venal voter's name, this he could not give, and in the conversation which ensued, his mean, contemptible equivocation left no room to doubt of his being the author of the lie.

Such are the means by which this base editor endeavours to support his party, such are the assertions by which he has rendered himself the oracle of the Jacobins, and by which he has become an object of the detestation of every unprejudiced mind.

AN AMERICAN.

Philadelphia. March 12, 1798.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1798.

Six Per Cent.	16/91
Three per Cent.	10/3
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/9
BANK United States,	21 per cent.
—— Pennsylvania,	23 per cent.
—— North America,	50 per cent.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania,	30
——— N. A. shares	45 per cent.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

Baltimore, March 15.

List of American vessels left at Bordeaux, on the 3d of February, by capt. Boyle.

Ship Pomona, of Alexandria, captain Waters, to sail in 15 days.

Ship Victoria, of New-York, captain Fanning.

Ship Penelope, of Charleston, capt. Flag.

Brig Nancy, Le Bosquet, to sail in two days for George-town.

Brig Speedwell, of Salem, capt. Brown.

Brig ——, of Salem, captain Bradshaw.

Brig ——, of Philadelphia, captain ——.

In lat. 25, N. long. 65, W. spoke the ship Henrietta, of Philadelphia, from New York to the Spanish Maine, out 11 days.

Came into the capes with the Thetis frigate.

LONDON, January 14.

Yesterday was launched from Perrys dock at Blackwall, the Lord Duncan east Indiaman, and was brought to her moorings at a short distance.

About half an hour afterwards was launched from the same yard, the Kent, man of war of 84 guns: the Kent taking nearly the same course as the Lord Duncan, ran foul of the Lord Duncan with her stern gallery against the head of the Lord Duncan and did great damage to both, so much so, that they must both be put into dock again.

The following Clauses, being part of a plan introduced by Ludot, on the subject of personal arrest, were adopted in the council of Five Hundred on the 2d inst. Persons shall not be liable to arrest in civil suits,

1. Before sun rise, and after sun set.
2. On the days of decade.
3. On the days appointed by law for the celebration of republican Fetes.
4. During the time of the primary Assemblies.
5. No elector shall be liable to arrest during the holding of the Electoral assemblies.
6. Nor any man, at any time, in any place of public worship, within the precincts of the Legislative body, of the executive Directory, the tribunal, or of any public administration whatever.

FOR SALE,

Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country Printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer.

NEW-THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, March 17,

Will be presented a Comedy, called,

THE RAGE.

To which will be added, (for the last time this season)

Oscar and Malvina.

*** On Monday, *The Way to get Married:*—with entertainments.

†‡† Mrs. *MERRY*'s night will be on Wednesday next.

MR. FRANCIS,

SUBSCRIPTION BALL.

(The last this Season, will be on Tuesday next.)

MR. FRANCIS respectfully informs the Subscribers, that the last subscription Ball for this season, will be on TUESDAY the 20th of March—Ladies tickets to be had by applying to the Subscribers, or Mr. Francis, No. 70, North Eighth street. Non-subscribers tickets to be had of Mr. Francis, or at the Assembly-Room.

Agreeable to the terms of the Select Subscription Balls, Mr. Francis gives one *extra* Ball to the Subscribers of the two Subscriptions, to close the season—Mr. F. wishes the Subscribers will be particular in the last Ball of the Subscription, in order to make such regulations for the extra Ball as they may deem proper and necessary, to include every convenience and elegance which they may wish to adopt. Tuition as usual.

N. B. Due notice will be given of the last Practising Ball.

March 17. 3t

To be Sold at Auction,

On Thursday, 22d March, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, at the Merchant's Coffee-House Second street.

A BRICK HOUSE, together with the Lot thereto belonging, in the city of Burlington, New-Jersey. The house has three rooms below, and three chambers in the upper story. The kitchen adjoining is a frame building. The Lot has a front of 72 feet on Pearl-street, and the same front on the river Delaware. The length of the Lot is about 250 feet—The house commands a very pleasant prospect of the river, and the Borough of Bristol, on the Pennsylvania shore. Immediate possession may be had. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. John Sims, next door below the City Tavern in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Burlington.

Conditions will be made known at time of sale.

THOMSON NEALE.

Burlington, March 17. dts

Forgeries Committed.

WHEREAS several forgeries have been committed in this city by one or two persons known by the names of Dr. Grant, alias Smith, alias Gilbert. Grant generally wore a green coat, tall in person, and genteel, had lost one or two teeth in front; lodged, about July, 1796, at Mr. Grimes's tavern, at the George, in North Second-street; his friends live in New-England; supposed to have committed several forgeries in New-York, and is said to be confined at the wheel-barrow at Baltimore for stealing watches. The other is a short, thick man, by the name of Gilbert,—known by Mr. Grimes and Mr. Bignall, and several other persons in this city. Information given by any person of the above men, to WM. PRESTMAN, No. 15, South Fifth-street, will be esteemed a favor. —— Gilbert is between 20 and 30 years old; yellow, sickly look.

march 17 3awaw

For NEW-YORK,

The Ship

SARAH,

Captain COOPER.

FREIGHT will be taken on very low terms, if offered immediately.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

march 17. 5

WANTED,

A Gardener—a Single Man.

None need apply, unless he can bring good recommendations.

Enquire at No. 30 Market-street.

march 17. 52w

TO RENT,

A good three story House,

TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-street.——Enquire of the Printer. march 3—3iw3w

For Sale,

BY ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

No. 41, North Water Street,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use.

Inferior do.

A few bales Allibad Cosses

Bandanna Handkerchiefs

Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 9

A few bags of Juniper Berries

A parcel of Soal Leather, and

A few boxes of China.

march 3 tu&f4w

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy

Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks

Oakum and chipped Logwood

Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms,

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26. smth6m

FOR SALE,

400 barrels BEEF.

Enquire of

George Pennock, or
Gid. Hill Wells.

march 8. eotf

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muslins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low,

7 Boxes of Umbrellas

25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

OVAL BOTTLES.

Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right size—For sale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.

January 12 3taw6w.

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—eotf

Cough, Catarrhs, Asthmas, &c.

Walsh's Antipertussis,

IS a safe and certain cure for that destructive disorder the Hooping Cough. The celebrity which this medicine has acquired in England, renders the publication of cases of cure unnecessary there—but as the Antipertussis has been but recently introduced into this country, it may not be amiss to publish the following cases, selected from a much greater number, as proofs of its efficacy.

"Summer-Hill, Stourbridge, Nov. 28, 92.

"Sir,

"Please to send by the coach, a large bottle of your Anti-pertussis. I have given it to the poor of this neighborhood, by which many have been cured of that dreadful disorder the Chincough, and in no instance has it failed in giving immediate relief.

"I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

GEORGE BRISCOE."

"Bath, June 2, 1795.

"Sir,

"The cause of my troubling you with this is, that I thought it a duty which I owed to yourself and to society, that I should mention the salutary effects that your excellent medicine, called Antipertussis, had upon my eldest son; who was, about two months ago, afflicted with the Hooping Cough, in a most dreadful degree. My child was attended by some of the most eminent of the faculty here, who, for three days, thought him dying; and was given over. At this time a friend of mine mentioned the wonderful cures that had been effected by your medicine; and though we had no expectation that my child could possibly recover, yet I resolved to try it. I did; and at this time, I have the happiness to say, that he is quite well, not the least symptom of his complaint remaining.

"Your's, &c.

"JOSIAH ELLIS TOMKINS."

(London, to wit.)

James Hardley, of No. 4, Poland-street, in the parish of St. James, came before me this day, and voluntarily maketh oath, and saith, that his child, a boy about two years old, was effectually cured of the Hooping Cough (which he was afflicted with in a most violent degree for some months, and for which he could get no relief) by Mr. Walsh's Antipertussis. And this deponent further saith, that at the time the child first took this medicine, it was not expected he could live; and that the first dose, aimed immediately, removed some of the most violent symptoms; his appetite, strength, and spirits mended every day; and this deponent further saith, that three or four bottles made a perfect cure; and that the child is now in as good a state of health as it was before.

JAMES HARDLEY.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of March, 1795.

THOMAS SKINNER, Mayor.

☞ It is Sold, by appointment of Mr. WALSH, by SHAW & Co. No. 149, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, in bottles at 1½ dollars each—Where only may be had *Walsh's Lenitives of Coltsfoot*, for recent coughs—*Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*, for rheumatisms, gout, lumbago, palsy, numbness, sprains, and bruises, in boxes and bottles at 1 dollar each—*Sovereign Ointment*, an infallible cure for the *Itch* at one using—*Dr. Smith's* celebrated *Specific* for the *Venereal Disease*, at 1 and 2 dollars the bottle—also, his *Restorative* for *debilitated constitutions*, at 3 1-2 dollars—*Norton's Antiscorbutic Drops*—*Balsam of Honey*, for coughs, colds, &c.—*Church's Cough Drops*—and *Goulard's Lotion*, for the face and skin, &c. &c.

march 8. tuthsat

City Commissioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulbery street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order south of High street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High street, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Sassafras-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

To be Sold,

A BRICK HOUSE, together with the Lot thereto belonging, in the city of Burlington, New-Jersey. The house has three rooms below, and three chambers in the upper story. The kitchen adjoining is a frame building. The Lot has a front of 72 feet on Pearl-street, and the same front on the river Delaware. The length of the Lot is about 250 feet—The house commands a very pleasant prospect of the river, and of the Borough of Bristol, on the Pennsylvania shore. Immediate possession may be had. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. John Sims, next door below the City Tavern in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Burlington.

THOMSON NEALE.

Burlington, march 1. *eod2w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—12w5w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her assigns, for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 13w6w.

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,

No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co1m nov. 16.

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about ha.. per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties:

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenses than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th. Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force, or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the buildings, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to *Houses and other Buildings*,

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.

Feb. 14.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in near order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. The property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-street.

December 2. 3av tf

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kayser*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2t—2aw6w

New-York, February, 1798.

PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only six months—entitled

PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY against all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the secret meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities,

By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.

Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Nunc tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

☞ THIS work will be put to press as soon as 400 subscribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It shall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of superior quality, which will comprise about 400 pages neat octavo, handsomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.

Those who procure 12 subscribers, and become accountable, shall have a 13th gratis—and the usual allowance to booksellers.

*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robison, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high estimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well substantiated, and the reasoning and arguments thence deduced, while they discover the sound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuse as well as to instruct. A scene of villainy is developed by the author sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.—The danger to be apprehended from secret societies is clearly pointed out; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illustrated, and the hazard of every deviation from the straight path of religion and of virtue, incontestibly proved both to the politician and the christian by stubborn and incontrovertable facts.

††† *Subscriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No.* 46, *William-street, opposite the Post-Office, and by the respective booksellers in New-York and Philadelphia.*

February 28.

New-York, January 24, 1798

PROPOSALS

By Arondt Van Hook,

Proprietor of the Reading Room;

For Publishing by Subscription,

An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,

By MADAME ROLAND;

Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different Bookstores in New-York—Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chesnut street, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch.

Feb. 20. eod2m

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

23w2w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls.	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			6
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors; and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE.

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philotophical Society. Feb. 1—3m§

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and area very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m3awtf

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several lands ings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New-York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Esq.

No. 71 South 5th Street.

Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

G&. 17. eotf